CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Visits Unit of Korean People's Army on Its 27th Birthday

FROM THE SPOT (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, paid on February 7 a visit to the 356th Unit of the Korean People's Army and warmly congratulated the officers and men of the People's Army on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

That day the entire servicemen of the unit were immensely excited and elated to have the high honour of celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, whom our people and the officers and men of the People's Army have always revered deep in their hearts and held in high esteem. The whole unit was astir in festivity from early morning.

Seen on the facade of the beautifully decorated military barracks were streamers reading: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and "We Reverentially Wish the Leader Good Health and a Long Life."

The servicemen of the unit and their families flanked the road carrying bouquets of flowers in their hands and awaited the arrival of the fatherly leader.

At 10 a.m. the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Supreme Commander of our people's armed forces, arrived at the unit.

The moment the loud strain of the welcome music reverberated far and wide and the crowds broke into the cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" rocking the earth and sky.

The servicemen of the unit and their families enthusiastically welcomed the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shouting "*manse!*" (hurrah) at the top of their voice and waving flowers and expressed their unbounded thanks and reverence for him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was received on the spot by Comrades Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Yon Hyong Muk and Li Yong Mu and commanders of the three services of the Korean People's Army and other generals and officers and commanding officers of the unit.

A grand function took place at the unit in welcome of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Amid the rousing cheers of "*manse!*" that wafted far and wide man and woman soldiers reverentially presented bouquets of flowers to the fatherly leader, carrying the unanimous allegiance of the servicemen of the unit and the entire officers and men of the People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his face beaming with smile, acknowledged with affection to the cheers of the servicemen and their families.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung watched a combat training of the servicemen of the unit.

Through their training the servicemen of the unit clearly showed that they have firmly prepared themselves as one-beats-a-hundred stalwart and resourceful combat ranks capable of creditably discharging any combat tasks under any circumstances by energetically conducting combat and political trainings upholding the Party's military line set forth by the leader.

The leader expressed satisfaction with the servicemen of the unit who, upholding the Party's military line, have turned their unit into a unit of cadres and firmly built it up into modernized one-beats-a-hundred combat ranks through their energetic combat and political trainings and highly praised them on their successes in the combat trainings.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sat together with the servicemen of the unit and warmly congratulated them and the entire officers and men of the Korean People's Army on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army and gave programme teachings which will serve as a guide line in the struggle for further strengthening the People's Army to be one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces firmly prepared politically, ideologically, physically and in military techniques.

When the great leader concluded his speech, the entire attendants broke into the rousing cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and evinced their unshakable resolution to thoroughly carry through the leader's programme teachings and live up with allegiance to his deep political trust and great expectation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the servicemen of the unit.

The entire servicemen of the unit who had the honour of significantly celebrating the 27th birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and receiving teachings from him firmly pledged themselves to wholeheartedly uphold the leader's programme teachings and arm themselves more fully with the great *Juche* idea and become a true guard detachment and death-defying corps defending and guarding the leader with their lives, politically and ideologically any time and any place and unconditionally pushing through to the last the leader's teachings and orders dedicating their youth and lives.

They also confirmed their firm determination to further increase the combat capacity of the unit by conducting more energetic combat and political trainings and beat back at a stroke any enemy's invasion and firmly safeguard the security of the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

President KIM IL SUNG Sends Gifts to Somali President

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent gifts to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, according to a report from Mogadiscio.

The Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of our country in Somalia on February 5 courteously notified that the respected and beloved leader had sent gifts to President Mohamed Siad Barre.

President Mohamed Siad Barre expressed deep thanks for the gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and asked the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to convey his wholehearted greetings to the leader.

President Mohamed Siad Barre had a cordial conversation with the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of our country. (KCNA)

Foreign Press Report President's New-Year Address

Foreign newspapers, news agencies and radios gave wide publicity to the 1975 New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Chinese daily "People's Daily" on January 2 carried a summary of the New Year address.

The Hsinhua News Agency on January 1 and Radio Peking on January 2 also reportad the New Year address.

The January 3 issue of the Soviet paper "Pravda" carried the summary.

Earlier, on January 1, the Tass News Agency reported the New Year address.

Recent issues of the Romanian papers "Scinteia," "Romania Libera" and "Scinteia Tineretului" published the summary of the New Year address.

Romanian T.V. screened with due respect the image of the leader and reported his New Year address.

Romanian radio also reported the New Year address of the leader.

The January 2 issue of the Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesko Delo" carried the summary of the New Year address.

The Czechoslovak papers "Rude Pravo," "Prace," "Zemedelske Noviny" and "Svobodne Slovo" respectively printed on January 2 the summary of the New Year address.

The paper of the German Democratic Republic "Neues Deutschland" published on January 2 the gist of the New Year address of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu" carried on January 2 the summary of the New Year address.

The Hungarian paper "Magyar Hirlap" published on January 2 the summary of the New Year address.

The January 4 issue of the Albanian paper "Zeri I Popullit" carried a summary of the New Year address.

The paper "Bashkimi" carried on the same day a summary of the leader's New Year address.

The Pakistani paper "Sewasr" serialized on January 26 and 27 the full text of the New Year address. Recent issues of the papers "Masawat" and "Herald Pakistan" carried an explanation of the address.

The January 19 issue of the Indian paper "Sakushi" carried a summary of the New Year address.

The Nepalese paper "The Commoner" on January 17 carried a summary of the New Year address.

The Australian paper "Australian" January 30 carried its full text.

The Malayalan paper "Straits Times" printed on January 29 a summary of the New Year address of the leader.

The January 20 issue of the Kuwait paper "Rai Al Aam" carried the full text of the leader's New Year address.

The Tanzanian paper "Ngrumo" January 29 published its full text.

The Norwegian paper "Dagbladet" serialized on January 24 and 25 the full text of the New Year address. The January 23 issue of the paper "Mosdag Blad" carried a summary of the address.

The January 21 issue of the Swiss paper "Tribune de Genev" printed the full text of the address.

The British paper "Times" January 24 carried the full text of the New Year address of the leader.

Publishing the New Year address, the papers printed with due respect portraits of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged messages of greetings or New Year's cards with **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, President of the Republic of Zaire; **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Ruanda; **Gabriel Ramanantsoa**, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy; **Rudolf Kirohslaeger**, President of the Republic of Austria; **Margrethe the Second**, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; **Mohammed Hegazi**, Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and **Makosini Dulamini**, Premier of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to **Ngarta Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad, on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Chad.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from Prof. and Dr. **Giancarlo Elia Valori**, Chairman of the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon its formation.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from Lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front For Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 14th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Nicolae Ceausescu** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reelection as General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received message from **Mohamed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in reply to his message of condolence sent to the latter on the death of Ahmed Ismail Ali, Deputy Premier and Minister of War of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Santiago Carvillo**, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, on his 60th birthday.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to Major **Marien Ngouabi** on the latter's reassumption of office as President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Comrade **Kim Il** sent a message of condolence to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on the passing away of Comrade Li Fu-chun, Member of the CC of the CPC and Deputy Premier of the State Council of the PRC.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, upon the decisions of the National Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People to proclaim President Gnassingbe Eyadema the national hero of the Togolese people and celebrate January 24 as "day of economic liberation."

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda, on the 4th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Uganda.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 14th anniversary of the independence of the IRM.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a telegram of condolence to **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, upon the death of Ahmed Al Assad, elder brother of the President.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman**, on the latter's assumption of office as President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **Moktar Ould Daddah**, General Secretary of the People's Party of Mauritania, in reply to his greetings sent on the 13th founding anniversary of the People's Party of Mauritania.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from **U Ne Win**, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the independence of Burma, the national day of the Burmese people. (KCNA)

Central Report Meet Fetes 27th Armed Forces Day

A grand central report meeting celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was held on February 7 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation, legendary hero and the founder of the Korean People's Army.

The meeting hall was packed to capacity with officers and men of the three services of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, disabled soldiers, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, families of fallen fighters, People's Army dependants and working people in the city.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Kim Il, vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, So Chol, Li Gun Mo, Kim Yong Ju, Yang Hyong Sop, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Yong Mu, Ryu Jang Sik, Hyon Mu Gwang, Choe Jae U, Chong Jun Gi, Han Ik Su, Pak Su Dong, Kang Song San, Chong Gyong Hui, Ho Dam, Yun Gi Bok, O Baek Ryong, and Rim Chun Chu, Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, generals of the People's Army including Colonel General Kim Chol Man, responsible functionaries of the Party and power bodies and working people's organizations in Pyongyang, Heroes of the Republic, Labour Heroes and model combatants.

The meeting was attended by the members of the third home-visiting group of Korean scientists in Japan headed by Kim Jin Gun, section chief of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) staying in the homeland.

Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report. (See page 3)

When the reporter concluded his report with the slogan "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people!" the meeting hall rocked with prolonged, thunderous cheers of "*manse!*" (hurrah).

* The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film show and cocktail party on the evening of Feb. 8 for military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

* People's delegations sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited units of the three services of the KPA standing guard on the defence line of the fatherland as firm as an iron wall.

* Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of the KPA and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commission, hosted a film show and cocktail party on Feb. 8 evening in Kaesong.

* Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang laid wreaths before the Monument to Fallen Fighters of the People's Army on the morning of Feb. 8.

* A film week to significantly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the KPA opened on Feb. 5 in all parts of the country.

* Report meetings celebrating the 27th birthday of the KPA were held in the seats of all provinces (cities under direct jurisdiction), cities (districts) and counties. (KCNA)

"Plebiscite" Utter Fiasco: Pak Jung Hi Must Quit

Analytical Report

As widely forecast, the bail-out "national referendum" held on Feb. 12 in south Korea produced a predetermined result—at the same time an utter fiasco—amidst rampant big-money, "government-power" irregularities and illegalities.

The scoundrels made "voting completely open so that voters may see each other mark approval or disapproval," said reports.

"Voting" by proxy was practised everywhere. It was openly committed in the name of wives or uncles at the "polling stations" in Tongdaemun district, Seoul.

Most shameless of the "vote" rigging were the open "vote" and "voting" by proxy committed by the puppet Seoul city hall and district offices under it.

The "public servants" of the puppet city hall and district offices who were forced to cast "approval votes" put "voting cards" on to tables of the office rooms and marked "approval" under each other's eyes on the pretext of "absentee voting," those of the next seats cast "votes" for the ones absent from office.

Such swindle was committed more brazenly in Kwanak district, Seoul, because "public servants" appointed by the Pak Jung Hi clique as "voting" and "ballot-counting" overseers took the van in this "vote" rigging.

The preset "laws" ruled out any opposition campaign on the "plebiscite," while "government supporters" were permitted to "enlighten" the voters.

Describing the "polling" most democratic and calling the outcome "victory," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique immediately pretended to have won "vote of confidence," and urged the need to "launch all-out efforts for national security" on the basis of "achieved national harmony." He said the "yushin" dictatorship would be kept.

It is a political irony that Pak, who once branded democracy as alien to south Korea, should have resorted to the stereotyped "referendum" and used the word democracy, in order to mislead the critical public.

The result of the "voting" which the south Korean democratic forces rejected as illegal and invalid has consolidated their determination to continue with their anti-fascist struggle, mounting increasing pressure upon the U.S. imperialists and their minions.

The "referendum" question was whether to change the present vicious "constitution," the main prop of the policy of dictatorship and "two Koreas," which aroused unanimous denunciation at home and abroad, and even in the U.S. and West European countries.

Most outstanding about the latest "referendum" returns is the fact that the south Korean people in all walks of life demonstrated their undaunted will to fight it out with the Pak Jung Hi military junta over the "yushin constitution."

Quite evident is the failure on the part of the junta to frighten and keep the population in line, whatever heinous methods they used.

According to the final tabulation, the voter turnout was 79.8 per cent, 9,800,206 or 73.1 per cent of the 13,404,260 votes cast "supported the fascist dictatorial constitution," apparently misled or blackmailed or bribed, the figure being a mere half of the entire electorate, and 3,370,086 or 25.1 per cent opposed it, while invalid votes were 233,968 or 1.8 per cent and the rest boycotted the "polling" at the risk of heavy punishment.

The voters who cast ballots against the "yushin" fascism must have gone to the polls to avoid suspicion but resolved to oppose it.

In Seoul, nearly 1,400,000 of its 3,500,000 eligible voters boycotted and of the rest about 850,000 opposed the "constitution," almost 60 per cent of the entire electorate being against it.

These "official figures" were announced after all the possible attempts had been made to doctor the result in favor of the Pak Jung Hi clique. However, overt and unanimous objection of the public could not be concealed.

Noteworthy, too, is the energetic move of the broader segments of the society to boycott the "poll" which became pronounced shortly after the announcement on Jan. 22 of the plan to hold the "referendum." This is an open challenge to the puppet junta.

Opposition New Democratic Party boss and civic leaders, such as those of the National Conference for Restoration of Democracy, Christian organizations and the mass media, all became one in action against the "poll." They issued a joint statement on Feb. 10 calling for nationwide boycott.

On the "voting day," churches throughout south Korea knelled the death of "democracy," with prayer meeting held, refusing to go to the "polls."

On Jan. 30 the journalists organization in its statement sent to the "central election management committee" denounced the moves to suppress the boycott campaign.

(Continued on page 4)

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held on Feb. 10 at the Kaden Hall in Tokyo to denounce the "national referendum" fraud of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.
Photo shows Korean compatriots bitterly denouncing the deceptive "referendum." (See page 4)

Fatherland Front Statement

PYONGYANG Feb. 15 (KCNA)—The Pak Jung Hi clique must look straight at the reality and act with discretion, admit the total failure of the "national referendum" farce and step down from "power" as demanded by the south Korean people.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persistently follow the road of the "revitalised" dictatorship as they do now with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, they will face irretrievable, more catastrophic consequences.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland said this in its statement dated Feb. 14 denouncing the criminal "referendum" farce staged by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through all kinds of swindles by resorting to force.

Exposing that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rigged up the "polling rate" and "approval rate" in accordance with a prearranged script, the statement said that the "revitalised system" which the scoundrels are trying to maintain at any cost by putting the label of the "referendum" is a system of treachery and fascism, war and split in every respect.

It is quite natural that the south Korean opposition parties and democratic figures of various circles unanimously declared the sordid "referendum" completely illegal and invalid, the statement said. It branded the "referendum" farce staged by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese masters as a shameless political intrigue without parallel in the world and a brigandish farce for realising their foul ambition for long-term office.

The "referendum" farce of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique actually came a cropper in face of the unanimous opposition of the south Korean people, the statement said.

It continued:

The struggle of the south Korean people against the system of "revitalised" dictatorship is a just struggle for freedom and democratic rights and an entirely just patriotic struggle for the country and the nation.

The people in the northern half of the Republic will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion the statement expressed the belief that the world progressive people and unbiased public opinion will become louder in denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique who are trying to maintain the fascist "revitalised system," will support the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of the society and continue to express active support and solidarity for the just cause of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

15-Yr-Old Chongsan-Ri Spirit and Method Essential for Man Remaking : Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on February 7 carried a lengthy article headlined "Let Us Thoroughly Carry into Effect the Chongsan-*ri* Spirit and Chongsan-*ri* Method, the Great Idea and Method of the Mass Guidance Created by the Great Leader" on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the creation of the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method.

In its preface the article says:

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung through his historical on-the-spot guidance in Chongsan-*ri* Kangso county, South Pyongan Province are the most scientific idea and method of the mass guidance which concretized and developed the traditional revolutionary mass line of our Party based on the *Juche* idea founded by the leader in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to suit the new realities emerging in the building of socialism.

The last 15 years following the creation of the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method have witnessed a giant stride forward in our revolution and construction and world-startling, tremendous epoch-making changes in all fields of social life, the article notes, and goes on:

In accordance with the policy set forth by the Party centre a powerful struggle to dye the whole society in one color, the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is now going on and the onward movement towards socialism and communism is advancing at an extraordinarily rapid pace under the banner of the *Juche* idea.

All this clearly proves the correctness of the great *Juche* idea and the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method, its embodiment, and their invincible vitality, the article says.

Guarantee to Dye Society in One Color, Juche Idea

The article says that our Party the militant programme for dyeing set forth the whole society with the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea, of the leader, and is now struggling for its materialization.

It continued:

In order to successfully carry out this difficult revolutionary task it is necessary to thoroughly implement our Party's revolutionary mass line based on the *Juche* idea and bring about a revolutionary turn in the work with masses. To this end, work method should also be deepened and developed in conformity with the demands of our Party's militant programme for dyeing the whole society in one color, the revolutionary ideas of the great leader and all work should be carried out by the political work method , the great *Juche*-oriented revolutionary work method—boldly undertaking every work in a revolutionary way relying upon the high awareness and inexhaustible creative strength of the masses.

The great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method are the most revolutionary and scientific idea and method of the guidance making it possible to vigorously step up the struggle to dye the whole society in one color, the *Juche* idea, the revolutionary idea, of the leader.

President Kim Il Sung talking with farmers of Chongsan-ri, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province, while conducting his on-the-spot guidance there (February, 1960)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In order to improve the Party work method and style, it is necessary, first of all, to thoroughly carry into effect the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the revolutionary work method of our Party, in the Party work.

The essence of the Party work is work with man. In other words, the Party work is a work of educating and remoulding people and a work of organizing and mobilizing them to the revolutionary struggle and work of construction.... The Party work must be conducted by the method of the political work and by the method of explaining, persuading, educating and awakening people as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method."

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and method are a powerful work method making it possible to educate and remould all members of society, first of all, and closely unite them around the leader and firmly prepare them as revolutionaries and communists of *Juche* type infinitely faithful to the leader.

What is most important in dyeing the whole society in one color, the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is to rear people, all members of society, as revolutionary soldiers, true communists infinitely loyal to the leader.

The work of rearing all members of society as revolutionaries and communists of *Juche* type boundlessly loyal to the leader is a work of remoulding the thinking of the broad masses. The work of remoulding the thinking of the people and arousing their conscious enthusiasm cannot be conducted by the method of the old bureaucratic and formalistic work method and administrative work method. One can make success in this work only when he goes deep among the masses and strenuously conducts it by the Party method, the method of explaining, persuading, educating and awakening people.

Explanation & Persuasion

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method are the Party work of educating, remoulding and uniting people by the method of going deep among the masses, giving precedence to the political work and explaining and persuading them.

Saying that what is essential in educating and remoulding people to revolutionize and working-classize them is to thoroughly bring the teachings of the leader and the Party policies and the intention of Party centre home even to the people at the lowest unit, the article stresses: This is the starting point and primary requirement of ideological education.

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method make it possible to conduct the work of educating and remoulding people by the method of explanation and persuasion in conformity with the characters of persons, circumstances and conditions by closely blending it with practical activities, the article says, and continues:

The work of educating and remoulding the masses and uniting them around the leader can be successful only when it is actively participated in by all Party members and broad masses. Only when the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method are thoroughly carried into effect is it possible to conduct on a masswide scale the work of educating the masses and uniting them by the method of one person educating and rousing ten to activity, ten persons a hundred and a hundred persons a thousand, that is, raising the vanguard role of the functionaries and Party members in order that they may educate nuclei among the masses and the nuclei may educate the broad masses.

Combination of Political and Economic Work

The article says:

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method are an effective work method which renders it possible not only to arm the masses of the people with the revolutionary ideas of the leader by giving precedence to the political work, educate and remould them and closely unite them around the leader but also to successfully conquer the material fortress by giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative and accelerating the building of economy and culture.

The masses of the people are the masters of revolution and construction who directly take charge of them. Success in revolution and construction depends, after all, on how to mobilize the creative power of the popular masses.

In order to dye the whole society in one colour, the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, it is necessary to remake economy and culture and all other spheres in conformity with the needs of the *Juche* idea while rearing the people as ardent revolutionaries and communists boundlessly loyal to the leader. In other words, it is necessary to develop both economy and culture, guided by the *Juche* idea.

The work of remaking economy and culture and all other spheres of social life in conformity with the needs of the *Juche* idea can not be carried out by simple economic, business-like measures. This work can be accomplished successfully only when people are thoroughly revolutionized and working-classized to take a voluntary part in revolutionary work. This is possible only by the revolutionary method and political work method.

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method are a revolutionary and active method of rousing the masses to activity by giving precedence to the political work, the work with people, and a communist method of going among the masses and discussing with them and enlisting their wisdom.

The essence of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method is that the higher body helps the lower, and always goes to the work places in order to have good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people, in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks.

The article continues:

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method are the most scientific and revolutionary guiding idea and method of the mass guidance under socialism which most correctly incorporate the demands of the *Juche* idea and the revolutionary mass line based on it. Only when the Chongsan-*ri* spirits and Chongsan-*ri* method are thoroughly carried into effect miracles and innovations will be effected in all spheres of economy, culture, ideology and morality, socialist construction stepped up at an unusually high rate and glorious cause of dyeing the whole society in one colour, the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of the leader, will be brilliantly accomplished. A firm guarantee for our victory lies in putting into effect the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method. (KCNA)

Admiration from Foreigners

A large number of delegations and revolutionaries from over 90 countries have already visited Chongsan-ri and highly praised the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method as "the most revolutionary and scientific idea and method of guidance to the masses," "great source of all changes and victories and powerful theoretical and practical weapon for the building of socialism and communism."

A Mozambique revolutionary fighter had this to say:

"At a time when the question as to how to manage the socialist economy and how to develop the socialist system was on the order of the day as an urgent question, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the demand of the new circumstances with superb intelligence and wise perspicacity, went down in person to Chongsan-*ri* and founded the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method.

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method are a great spirit and a great method that could be founded only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who finds out new things, treasures a spark and generalises it to the whole country."

Indian paper "Parliamentary Times" said:

"President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, giving an on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-*ri*, an ordinary rural village, founded the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method in which the traditional work method of the Workers' Party of Korea is elaborated and enriched to suit the specific conditions of today, generalised them in the whole country and thus effected a great turn in the ideology of all the guiding personnel."

A Sudanese public figure said.

"I had heard many stories about the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method. But, I had so far not understood the revolutionary essence and profound idea of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method.

"The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method whereby the guiding personnel go among the masses, not staying in office, and rouse the creative enthusiasm of the masses by giving precedence to political work, not by words of command or instructions, and organise and mobilise them in the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks, are rooted in the *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that man is the most precious being in the world and he decides everything.

"My heart swells with emotion at having acquired a mighty weapon for remoulding man, transforming society and promoting revolution."

A member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. said:

"The higher body has assumed the obligation not only to guide the lower body but also to go among the masses and give concrete help and develop the guiding ability of the lower body. By giving precedence to political mobilisation and education, to the work with people, as the Koreans say, they launch a massive movement for rousing creative ingenuity and enthusiasm for the fulfilment of the tasks facing them."

The Zambia paper "Zambia Mail" said:

"The guidance to Chongsan-*ri* by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his founding of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method signified a revolutionary change which has brought about a radical turn in mass guidance and method of work of the Marxist-Leninist Party and the founding of a new method of work and method of guidance of the Party, state and economic bodies suited to the socialist system after its establishment.

"The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method is a new, most revolutionary and communist method of work reflecting the new demand of the developing revolution and the demand of the new changed situation and its allround completion.

A Nordic agricultural specialist said:

"How splendid the reality of Chongsan-*ri* is today.

"Great likewise is the reality produced by the great spirit and great method.

"I have never seen such great reality in any other part of the world.

"Chongsan-*ri* which has turned into an earthly paradise!

"Powerfully pulsating beneath this great change is the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method founded by the leader."

An editor of an Algerian weekly said:

"The method of leadership of President Kim Il Sung who goes down to the spot to consult people and shapes policies of the country, discusses measures for their implementation and then goes down to the spot again to see how they are carried into effect and puts forward new policies, is a genuine popular method of leadership mobilizing the masses of the people to victory....

"Through the method of on-the-spot guidance an example of which President Kim Il Sung shows in person, we have learnt the noble spirit and lofty virtues of him in devoting his all to the country and the people and saw a model of popular work style."

A leading member of the Japan-Korea Association said:

"President Kim Il Sung is the guide who makes history.

"The appearance of such guide can hardly be seen once or twice in several centuries.

"I have read a book on the guidance of President Kim Il Sung to Chongsan-*ri*. The truth expounded in it is a living model of Marxism-Leninism applicable to all countries."

DPRK-Syria Solons Issue Joint Information

A joint information of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic was issued on February 6 in Damascus, according to a report from Damascus.

On the invitation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Ho Jong Suk, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, paid a goodwill visit to the Syrian Arab Republic from January 27 to February 3, 1975.

The joint statement said that at the talks the two sides exchanged their views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the SAR People's Assembly. They also informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on the matters of common concern.

The two sides reached an identity of views on all the matters discussed.

The Syrian Arab side strongly denounced the scheme of the imperialists and the south Korean puppets, their stooges, to create "two Koreas" and their brutal fascist suppression of the south Korean people and expressed full support and firm solidarity for the south Korean people's movement against fascism and for democracy and their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Syrian Arab side held that the foreign troops occupying south Korea under the flag of the United Nations should withdraw from south Korea without delay and that Korea must be reunified without fail in accordance with the three principles and the five-point proposition of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean side highly appreciated the shining successes made by the Syrian people in the struggle to strengthen national unity and build a new society under the correct leadership of President Hafez Al Assad, their leader of advance, and wished the Syrian people greater success in the endeavours to fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Korean side expressed admiration for the heroic fight of the Syrian people and their armed forces against the Israeli aggressors during the October Liberation War and the Golan battle, expressed full support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate their occupied territories by every possible means and denounced the brutal atrocities committed by Israel in Hero Kuneitra.

The Korean side strongly maintained that Israel should completely withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people should be restored, and pointed out that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Considering that it is an irresistible trend for the world people to advance along the road of independence, the two sides expressed firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination and for the consolidation of freedom and national independence.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the expansion and development of the relations between the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the SAR People's Assembly and expressed the readiness to make efforts to exchange delegations and develop cooperative relations.

(KCNA)

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (33)

Admirably Implementing Self-Defence Military Line

The materials on display in Halls Nos. 78 and 79 show that the self-defence military line presented by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been admirably implemented, thus making it possible to turn the whole country into impregnable iron-wall defences.

Our curator guided us to Hall No. 78.

In the centre of the first wall is a treasured picture of the fatherly leader who is among soldiers. Beside it are his words in golden letters:

"To strengthen our defence power it is essential to carry through the military line of our Party on the basis of equipping the army and the people politically and ideologically. Having defined it as the basic content of its military line to make our army a cadre army, modernize it, arm all the people and turn the whole country into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put this line into practice, and has already attained great successes in this respect. In the future, too, we should continue to abide by the Party's military line and implement it thoroughly."

We took every word to our hearts and came to realize once again that our Party's military line propounded by him is an original policy, a further development of Marxist-Leninist theory on military affairs and that it is the most scientific, revolutionary line which was formulated, in consideration of the specific features of modern warfare and the law governing revolutionary war and the incomparable superiority of the socialist system.

Exhibited on another wall are materials illustrating how energetically the leader worked to prepare the men of the People's Army politically and ideologically. He wrote a number of articles including the classical work "On Strengthening Political Work in the People's Army," and frequently visited army units to see how they were studying and help them in their study. Pictures are also displayed to show the soldiers engaged in study to equip themselves with his great revolutionary thought, *Juche* idea. Newspaper scraps reporting their study are also seen.

The curator told us that the leader attached primary importance to firmly arming the People's Army and the entire people politically and ideologically in carrying through the Party's military line.

She brought home to us visitors the fact that under the wise guidance and utmost care of the leader the men and officers of the People's Army could become the one-beats-a-hundred, steel-like militant ranks possessed of the political, ideological merits unlike the army of the exploiting class and that they could be trained to become revolutionary fighters ready to defend and safeguard the leader with their lives in any adversity and to carry out his orders and instructions to the end unconditionally.

Seen on still another wall are the bold-faced letters reading "Converting the Entire Army into an Army of Cadres" and the materials showing what measures the leader took for the improvement of educational work at officer-training schools in order to put into effect the policy of training each man as a cadre. Also on display are news scraps dealing with the combat and political training intensified at army units to implement the policy.

These materials are enough to bring us to fully understand that our Party's policy of making the entire army a cadre army is a wise policy, because it not only enables the People's Army to make its combat power mighty enough to defend the fatherland admirably but also renders it possible to increase the reserves of commanding personnel and expand the people's armed forces rapidly by getting every soldier ready to undertake and perform the duty of a higher rank in case of emergency.

We moved forward before the wall bearing the letters "Modernization of Army" in bold relief. Seen below are historical records of on-the-spot-guidance given by the leader in the People's Army units and many other materials showing that they are equipped with modern weapons on a magnificent scale.

These materials give visitors a firm conviction that our People's Army can wipe out any enemy should he attack us, for it is well prepared politically and ideologically and well equipped with the latest type of weapons and combat materiel.

Pointing to the historical data on show one by one, the curator gave us explanation about the leader's original line of arming all the people and fortifying the whole country and about his wise leadership for its implementation.

As a result, we felt afresh that the leader took measures to strengthen the nation's defence capabilities in line with the requirements of modern warfare and, consequently, the most powerful, all-people, all-nation defence system has been established in our country under which the People's Army, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards and all other people can fight in unity and defeat any aggressors at one stroke by relying on rock-firm strongholds, no matter how and where they may attack.

Materials in Hall No. 79 tell us that our People's Army under the wise guidance and the paternal care of the leader has become a cadre army, each of the men being the equal of a hundred or a thousand enemies, armed with the monolithic ideology of the Party and well trained militarily; it has grown into an invincible revolutionary army fully equipped with powerful means of attack and defence.

The bold-faced letters on the wall read "Retaliate for 'Retaliation' and Wage All-out War against All-out War." Exhibited there is the letter of apology in which the U.S. Government expressed regret to the DPRK Government and people for the crime of its armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was captured during its hostile activities after illegal intrusion into our territorial waters. Besides, on display are the weapons and belongings of the enemy's armed spies and the materials showing how the U.S. imperialist large spy plane "EC-121" was downed by a single shot.

Looking around the halls, we felt a burning desire to take vengeance on U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, for its aggression on our country that dates back a hundred years ago, and at the same time, we felt high pride in having the capabilities of defending our country and annihilating any invaders without a loss of time.

Leaving the museum we took greater pride in making revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader who put forward the self-defence military line and has wisely led our people to implement it and built a powerful socialist state with impregnable defences as we have. And we hardened our determination to remain single-heartedly loyal to the leader.

Kwak Chun Man
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Pyongyang Rejects Alleged TV Jamming

PYONGYANG, Feb. 8 (KCNA)—Cho Myong Il, vice-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, in his February 7 telephone notice to the vice-Chairman of the Seoul side sternly warned once again that if the south Korean side persisted in the dastardly criminal acts against us, trampling underfoot the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement in defiance of the repeated warnings of our side, it would be held entirely responsible for the ensuing consequences.

According to the statement of the spokesman of our side, the vice-Chairman of our side said in his telephone notice:

In its telephone message dated February 5, the Seoul side decried our side alleging that our side had "committed jamming" and so forth, and, synchronizing with this, the south Korean authorities started another "anti-communist" row against us.

It has been ascertained by our side that the accusation brought against us by the south Korean side is a totally groundless fabrication and, furthermore, a deliberate provocation against us and a heinous intrigue to attain a certain political purpose by aggravating the north-south relations.

It is already well known to the world that whenever the south Korean authorities kick up a treacherous and anti-popular racket, they have resorted to despicable intrigues against us to hoodwink the people and mislead world opinion.

The "question of jamming" about which the Seoul side is making so much noise is no more such habitual intrigue of the south Korean authorities.

We have never done jamming against others in any time and the data available prove that it is the south Korean side which has incessantly committed jamming.

As for our T.V. broadcasting in Kaesong, we started it already in 1971 for our people. It is preposterous for the Seoul side to take issue with it.

The clamorous counter-propaganda the Seoul side is carrying on to hurl groundless slanders against us like a thief crying "stop thief!" is evidently a mean plot intended to render the north-south relations strained at all costs and thus justify suppression of the south Korean people and bring to success the "national referendum" fraud denounced by the entire people of all walks of life to prop up the fascist "revitalized system."

Considering such provocative smear propaganda which has become more frequent these days to be a premeditated violation of the July 4 north-south joint statement, we sternly warn once again the south Korean side against this.

Korean People's Army and People Will Completely Wipe Out Enemy, Should He Ignite Aggressive War

General O Jin U, KPA Chief of General Staff, Warns

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must not run wild but deport themselves with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the times, stated Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

He said:

The U.S. imperialists must give up the criminal "two Koreas" plot and get out of south Korea at once, taking along all their lethal weapons and aggressor troops. The Japanese militarists must also stop their reinvasion of south Korea and renounce their hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the enemy, defying our repeated warnings, block the reunification of the country at any cost and ignite a war of aggression in Korea in the end, our People's Army and people will wipe the enemy out to the last one and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

So warned he in his report at the central report meeting celebrating the 27th birthday of the Korean People's Army held on Feb. 7 in Pyongyang.

The reporter extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the Korean People's Army, carrying the boundless loyalty of the entire people and the officers and men of the People's Army on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

He quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The Korean People's Army is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist army which is true only to the Workers' Party of Korea and which marches forward along the path of revolution under the sole leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, guards the fruits of revolution gained by the Party, and builds a new society after the revolutionary overthrow of the old society."

The reporters stressed that the triumphant road covered by the Korean People's Army under the wise guidance of the leader is a glorious history in which the whole army has grown and developed to be invincible combat ranks thoroughly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the leader and a proud history in which it has remained faithful to the leader with singleheartedness.

The leader embodied the great *Juche* idea in the military domain to create the military idea on self-defence for the first time in the history of the development of the revolutionary military idea of the working class and advanced an original military ideological system based on it.

In the course of victoriously organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle after founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid a solid groundwork for founding regular revolutionary armed forces and, on this basis, proclaimed to the whole world the founding of the Korean People's Army on Feb. 8, 1948.

With the founding of the KPA, our people came to victoriously push ahead with the cause of socialism and communism, determinedly smashing the ceaseless aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and reliably defending the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

He said:

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of the unique self-defensive military idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding strategy and tactics and brilliant commanding art and clearly demonstrated the unbreakable political and ideological unity of our people and People's Army who were firmly rallied around the leader as one.

Noting that as the Party's policy of turning the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army was splendidly implemented under the wise leadership of the leader, our People's Army has grown and strengthened into a modernized one-beats-a-hundred cadre army further seasoned and steeled politically, ideologically, phisically and in military technique and into an invincible revolutionary armed force of fighting to the end for the victory of the revolutionary cause started by the great leader, the reporter went on to say:

The monolithic ideological system of the Party is now established firmer than ever before in our People's Army in whose vein only the pure and clean blood of *Juche* type flows.

The officers and men of the People's Army reared by the leader in person are filled with the firm working class point of view, high class consciousness, warm love of the socialist fatherland and the surging enmity against the class enemy, and the whole ranks of the People's Army are pervaded with the traditional traits—comradeship between the officers and men, voluntary discipline and the unity of the army and the people.

The combat equipment of the People's Army has been further modernized to suit the specific situation of our country and the strategic and tactical demand of the Party, and the entire armymen have acquired uptodate military science and military technique.

All the commanders possess the commanding ability and commanding art of skillfully applying the *Juche*-based methods of war created by the leader in actual battles and all the soldiers proficient in handling all types of arms and combat and technical equipment and are firmly prepared to carry out with credit their combat duty in any complex combat situation of modern warfare.

With the further strengthening of the People's Army, the nucleus of the military power, the defence power of the country has become impregnable as a whole.

Today the entire people of our country have made full preparations to crush the enemy at a stroke whenever it may come, with the determination to live together if they are to live and die together if they should die.

Then, the reporter referred to the question of national reunification. Noting that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made their splittist line a policy through the June 23 splittist line and are further speeding up war preparations and leading the situation to the brink of war, while aggravating the north-south confrontation and antagonism, he said:

The scoundrels declared the so-called "state of war," ordered the south Korean puppet army to "perfect war footing" and make "preparations for a real war," noisily croaking about "allout security" and "buildup of national power" and ceaselessly committing espionage and military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

The Pak Jung Hi clique framed up various kinds of tricky incidents including what they call "incident on the West Sea," "incident on the East sea," "sniping incident" and "tunnel incident" last year, blowing the broken trumpet of fictitious "threat of southward aggression" to commit vicious acts against us almost every day and hurled malicious slanders against the northern half of the Republic.

He pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi clique are further intensifying fascist suppression in south Korea and are now trying to conduct a so-called "nationwide poll" farce so as to justify their "revitalized constitution" unanimously rejected by the people and to further intensify their repression of the patriotic democratic forces of south Korea and their political opponents.

Noting that this is a cunning intrigue to cover up the foul nature of the "revitalized system" of the Pak Jung Hi clique and their anti-national policy and a criminal machination to further strengthen the one-man military fascist dictatorship and structure for long term office, he declared: We categorically denounce this and shall never tolerate their criminal machinations.

Saying that it is a fact clear to everybody that all the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been committed only under the patronage and instigation of U.S. imperialism, he pointed out:

The war bosses of U.S. imperialism like Ford and Kissinger and their servants frequent south Korea one after another and are instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique to north-south confrontation and war provocation manoeuvrings.

He continued:

In recent days alone, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a so-called "ROK-U.S. joint statement," "reaffirming" "security commitment" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique; they gave a shot in the arm of the dying puppet, clamouring that they would give "immediate assistance" if war breaks out in Korea, that they would promote "the plan to modernize" the puppet army and help "develop defence industries" and that they have no plan to withdraw their aggressive troops occupying south Korea, what not. They have frequently committed military provocations and staged war exercise rackets against the northern half of the Republic.

The scoundrels are manoeuvring to reduce south Korea to their nuclear base by bringing in large quantities of nuclear weapons along the Military Demarcation Line; and they are deliberately aggravating the situation, conducting, together with the south Korean puppet army, one large-scale joint military exercise after another simulating attacks on the northern half of the Republic.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' war provocation manoeuvres and their knavish acts of interfering in other's internal affairs, our country is placed in a tense situation where a war may break out again at any time, and grave obstacles have been thrown in the way of national reunification.

Exposing the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme, he stressed:

The Japanese reactionary Government is of late actively supporting and patronizing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, again making senseless clamours that "the security of south Korea is important for the security of Japan."

This is aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea by encouraging the enemies and it is an open revelation of their black intention to restore their old position in Korea at any cost by actively partaking in a new war when it breaks out in our country.

Saying that the whole course of the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year showed that the just struggle of our people for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country enjoys support of more and more countries and peoples of the world, he expressed profound thanks to the peace-loving peoples of the world including the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world countries for their constant positive support and encouragement to our people's struggle.

Referring to the international situation, he declared:

The present era is an era of independence and an era of great change in which the new-emerging forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America have emerged as masters of history.

Our people will render active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the third world peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for firmly defending their countries' sovereignty and national interests, and stand firm on the same front with them.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea, our people and the People's Army will in the future, too, strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and resolutely struggle against the aggression and war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their shameless interference in the internal affairs of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and all sorts of aggressive acts such as war by proxy through their stooges, subversive activities and economic and cultural infiltration and get out without delay from everywhere they set foot of aggression.

(KCNA)

An effective class education is conducted among servicemen of the Korean People's Army in various forms and by various methods, to let them deeply love the socialist fatherland and bitterly hate the class enemy and to firmly equip them with the revolutionary spirit to fight to the end against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

U.S. Imperialists' Aggressive Nature Roundly Exposed

What Ford's Budget Message Means

Ford, boss of U.S. imperialism, submitted on Feb. 3 a "budget message" for the 1975-1976 fiscal year to the U.S. Congress.

What is most characteristic in this "budget message" is that it is an out-and-out military budget aimed at financially backing the U.S. imperialists' reckless policies of aggression and war.

According to the "budget message", Ford allocated 94,000 million dollars, an increase of 8,700 million dollars over the current fiscal year, as direct military expenses in the budget for the new fiscal year. This is the U.S. imperialists' biggest military spendings after the war. These direct military spendings plus the concealed indirect military expenses add up to a vast budget of an unprecedented scale.

Earmarking these stupendous military expenses, Ford foresees in the new budget a deficit of 51,900 million dollars, the second in its scale in the U.S. history. By allocating these huge military spendings foreseeing such a heavy deficit in the budget in spite of the serious economic crisis of the U.S. imperialists, Ford stripped naked his ulterior design to frantically step up the arms race and the militarization of the economy in the new fiscal year.

In the budget for the new fiscal year Ford allocated 6,860 million dollars an 11 per cent increase over the current fiscal year, as foreign "aid" funds, the U.S. imperialists' noose of aggression and subjugation, the greater share of which is directed to puppets in south Korea, Indochina, and Near and Middle East and vassal countries in Asia.

This tells that the U.S. imperialists are invariably directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia and working round the clock to realize their wild aggressive design on this region at any price.

Ford's "budget message" once again lays bare the dirty nature of the U.S. imperialists—although they are talking about "peace" and "negotiations," they, in actuality, are more desperately pursuing criminal aggression and war adventures, persistently clinging to the "policy of strength."

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The intensified aggressive activities by the U.S. imperialists, far from testifying to their strength, only go to show that they are in an ever more untenable situation."

The Ford clique desperately tries to seek a way out to save U.S. imperialism from its doom and predicament into which it has been driven in arms race and in the militarization of economy and in a new war of aggression.

The Ford clique's unprecedented increase of military spendings and its heavy deficit budget will undoubtedly further aggravate the unbalanced development of the economic structure and the U.S. imperialists' financial crisis and further precipitate their decline and doom.

Aggressive "White Defense Book"

Brown, chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff, presented on Feb. 5 a "white defense book" what they called "report on the U.S. military situation" for 1976 to the U.S. Congress, according to a report.

This "white book" is a criminal military aggressive document laying bare the U.S. imperialists' sinister aggressive design to dominate the world by "strength."

Brown, one of the brasshats directly commanding the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, in the "defence white book" contended that Japan is "the key to the United States' Asian strategy" and it is "an important aim of the U.S. defence policy" to tighten the military tie-up with the Japanese militarist forces.

This bespeaks that the U.S. imperialists are putting up the Japanese militarist forces revived and rearmed under their aegis in the foreground of their Asian aggression in real earnest to use them as the main military attack forces of their Asian strategy and have gone the length of enlisting the military and economic potentials of Japan for the execution of their policy of aggression on a fuller scale.

In the "white book" intended to give a military backing to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive foreign policy Brown openly revealed their ulterior design to keep the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea for an indefinite period. He foolishly attempted to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' permanent occupation of south Korea and placate the world public opinion demanding their withdrawal, absurdly claiming that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' presence in south Korea has "an important impact on the security of Northeast Asia" and the like.

This is a brigandish sophism which can be conceived only by the wicked war-mongers of U.S. imperialism whose job is to commit high-handed interference in other countries' internal affairs and aggression and war against them.

There can be neither ground nor pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to remain in south Korea any longer which is tens of thousands of miles away from the U.S. mainland. Their purpose is to commit only aggression and interference.

U.S. N.-Blackmail Policy Gravest Menace To Peace

"U.S. military policy, the policy of nuclear strategy" made public by the "defense information centre," a U.S. civilian military survey organ, on Feb.8 once again proves that the U.S. imperialists are not only massively deploying various types of nuclear missiles, nuclear bombs, nuclear warheads and nuclear mines in different parts of the world where their aggressor forces are stationed but "supplying" a lot of weapons of mass destruction to their "allies" and increasing the annual production, disposal and "supply" of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialists' massive deployment of nuclear weapons in various parts of the world and their steady increase of the number of the stockpiled nuclear weapons show that they are desperately clinging to the policy of nuclear war as the last resort to save themselves from bankruptcy and decline and maintain their colonial supremacy.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"While overtly pursuing a 'policy of strength,' the U.S. imperialists raise fake banners of 'peace,' 'negotiation,' 'exchange,' etc., bullyhooing what they call their 'peace strategy.' This is an old deceptive manoeuvre simply designed to conceal their true nature and distract the world's attention from their aggression. The 'peace strategy' of U.S. imperialism is precisely the other side of their war strategy."

The U.S. imperialists' massive deployment of nuclear weapons in various parts of the world and their desperate efforts to further increase their number indicate that the Ford clique are ready to launch even a nuclear war adventure to realize their wild aggressive designs.

Notably the U.S. imperialists are deploying a lot of nuclear weapons in the south Korean areas along the Military Demarcation Line, ceaselessly conducting guided missile-launching exercises together with the south Korean puppet troops and frequently undertaking military provocations and war exercises against the northern half of the DPRK in the air, on the ground and sea. Owing to this, the tension and the danger of war are daily increasing in Korea.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists keep in south Korea as ever their aggressor forces armed with nuclear weapons and are conducting war exercises bespeaks that they are going to provoke a nuclear war so as to block the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and realize their wild aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and Asia even by using nuclear weapons.

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea (13)

Tomorrow Reunified Korea

(Continued from No. 726 issue)

Korea's division still remains unchanged. This is a result of the colonial occupation by the U.S. of its southern part and new war-motivated policy.

The plan to create "two Koreas" is a last-minute U.S. effort, aimed to maintain the south as a military base, making the division fait accompli, since in Asia the U.S. imperialists are losing their footholds one by one; strategic importance of south Korea has become greater.

Exemplifying Washington's deadset opposition to the Korean reunion is its repeated refusal of Pyongyang's reasonable proposals on the matter.

The call by the DPRK Government has been for the solution on independent and democratic principles since the artificial division. So far, those proposals have been made on more than 130 occasions.

Listed here as examples are those after Pak Jung Hi's illegal "coup d'etat" in May 16, 1961.

—June, 1962: The 11th Session of the 2nd SPA (Supreme People's Assembly) proposed to Seoul north-south negotiations on the U.S. troops' withdrawal, a bilateral peace agreement and mutual disarmament.

—May, 1965: The 4th Session of the 3rd SPA called for the reunification to be promoted through national unity after the withdrawal of foreign forces.

—April, 1971: The 5th Session of the 4th SPA set forth the 8-point reunification proposition demanding the U.S. disengagement, troop reduction to less than 100,000, nation-wide general elections and establishment of a unified government.

But, Washington and Seoul's response was categorical "No"; neither has there come any counter-proposals.

On August 6, 1971, a major policy speech was made by President Kim Il Sung: the President declared at the Pyongyang welcome meeting for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that the DPRK Government was always ready to meet representatives of any south Korean political parties, including the ruling "Democratic-Republican Party," and public organizations and individuals.

This proposal resulted in the start of the north-south Red Cross talks, the preliminary contacts for which were held in Panmunjom, on September 20 the same year.

At the same time, on the former's initiative, high-level closed-door contact between the DPRK and Seoul puppets was held in Pyongyang which produced the July 4, 1972 historic north-south joint statement. Its keynote is the three principles —independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The joint communique envisaged a creation of the North-South Coordinating Commission to take practical measures on a wide-range of matters, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

Among other things, the DPRK Government in a series of meetings of the North-South Coordinating Commission advanced a five-point proposal, describing removing the north-south military confrontation as an urgent for replacing distrust and misunderstanding with trust and national unity. They are firstly, to stop arms reinforcement and arms race; secondly, to cut the army strength of the north and the south to 100,000 men or below and drastically reduce the armaments; thirdly, to stop the introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries; forthly, to make the U.S. forces and all other foreign troops withdraw from south Korea; fifthly, to conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above points shall be fulfilled and the north and the south shall not use arms against the other side.

But, Pyongyang's proposals were scorned by Washington and Seoul.

The Seoul puppet clique, ever since the publication of the joint statement, has violated the three principles:

—On the first principle of independence: They still depend on foreign forces, claiming that the U.S. troops are not outsiders, as puppet premier Kim Jong Pil put it on July 6, 1972. Pak Jung Hi declared that he would demand the U.S. continue to station its troops.

Foreign monopolies, including the U.S. and Japan, have been actively invited to invest in south Korea, with its economy under foreign control.

—On the second principle of peaceful reunification: Pak Jung Hi prattled that the way to national reunification lies in strengthening defence, building up state power and making the people security conscious.

Military provocations are intensified, with sophisticated equipments shipped from the United States for the "five-year plan (1971-1975) for modernizing the south Korean army."

—On the third principle of national unity for the purpose of transcending differences in ideology, ideal and social system: they arrested, imprisoned and executed many patriots.

Patriots Kim Gyu Nam, Kim Jil Rak, Pak Tae In and Chong Tae Muk died on the gallows, from July 13 to 28, 1972. They had been convicted of fighting for democracy and reunification.

"October revitalization" was instituted in October, the same year, with the "extraordinary martial law" proclaimed. In August, the following year former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Tokyo to Seoul by the "KCIA" agents. In January, 1974, "emergency measures" were invoked. Confrontation with the north got further momentum groundless "threat from north" noisily clamoured and numerous "spy incidents" cooked up. Suppression was intensified of the democratic forces; any moves for "constitutional revision" were court-martialed, and the dissidents were sentenced to heavy penalties up to capital punishment.

Subsequently due to the insincere attitude of the Seoul puppet clique toward the north-south dialogue, the channels between Pyongyang and Seoul—the coordinating commission and the Red Cross talks—have been crippled and cannot function smoothly now.

The latest "national referendum" is virtually a fourth "coup d'etat."

The U.S. role in the dialogue has been negative ever since.

A spokesman of the U.S. Department of State said on July 5, 1972, one day after the publication of the joint statement, that even though the dialogue between the north and the south proceeded on, the United States would help the puppet army's modernization, and had no plan to pull the U.S. troops out of south Korea; the Seoul regime could safely deal with the north on the position of strength.

Former U.S. Secretary of Defence Richardson in an annual report to the Congress said on Mar. 28, 1973 that the U.S. troops' stationing in south Korea was needed in future, too. The U.S. aid and military presence, he stressed, had enabled south Korea to negotiate with the north on the position of strength.

So far, Washington has not given any reply to the proposal made by the 3rd Session of the 5th SPA of the DPRK in March, 1974 to the U.S. Congress on concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA.

All the facts clearly show: The U.S. imperialists have occupied south Korea and divided Korea for nearly 30 years; they prevented the progress of the north-south dialogue and attempted to create "two Koreas."

Pending the outside forces' withdrawal, Korea could never see its territorial integrity.

The U.S. aggressor troops disguised as the "U.N. forces" should be dislodged from south Korea without delay; the question of Korea be left to the Koreans themselves.

The new five-point reunification proposition was put forth by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973 at the Pyongyang mass rally welcoming the Czechoslovak Party and government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. This proposition came out the same day Pak Jung Hi shamelessly urged the dual U.N. membership for the north and the south as "two Koreas." The five-point items follow: to remove the military confrontation and ease the tension; to have a wide range north-south negotiation and exchange; to convene a great national congress to be composed of representative from political parties, social organizations and individual people of various strata in the north and south; to establish a north-south confederation under the single title "Koryo Confederal Republic"; and to have Korea join the U.N. as a single state.

This proposition enjoys world-wide support and encouragment, due to its justness and reasonableness. The whole people of Korea at home and abroad will do everything they can to carry into effect the three principles and the five-point proposition for national reunification. Only this can bring a reunified Korea to the people as early as possible.

(Concluded)

Immoral, Heinous Course of "National Referendum"

Immoral and heinous means were used to produce the desired result in the February 12 "national referendum" organized by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to survive the worst crisis, political and economic.

Since the struggle of the south Korean people was exposed to brutal suppression, the outcome of the "referendum" had been forecast as "majority confidence," as a certain opposition men put it, "like the sun rising in the east and setting in the west."

Desperately trying to bolster up the crumbling fascist rule, remain in power indefinitely and perpetuate the division of the country, the Pak Jung Hi clique mobilized all the thinkable ways and means to win "victory" in the "poll."

"Special alert A" was declared on Feb. 12, the "day of voting," and the foes to the "poll" were rounded up and imprisoned at random; armed forces, police and "CIA" were thrown into action, enveloping the whole land in a terror-ridden atmosphere; fraudulence, threats, bribery, surveillance, bugging, walking and torture were among the irregularities committed.

On Jan. 22 when the plan to hold the "national referendum" was announced, any offence under the "laws on polling," the puppet clique declared, would be duly punished. The police authorities instructed all the local police units to crack down upon "any violation of the law on the national referendum."

The "central election management committee" on Jan. 26 stated that the Jan. 22 statement of Kim Yong Sam, boss of the New Democratic Party on the boycott of the "referendum" and a similar statement of the spokesman of the National Council for Restoration of Democracy contradicted article 28 of the "law on the national referendum." The "committee" raved that a booklet, "national referendum" guide, did not violate any "law" although it was aimed at compelling the voters to support the "yushin rule."

"Special investigation teams" were created within local police authorities to watch the moves by the democratic forces and opposition parties. Priority was given to punishment of violators of the "referendum law" rather than other offenses.

For three days from Jan. 22, the police arrested key members of the National Council for Restoration of Democracy, Li Byong Rin, Li Tae Yong and Ham Sok Hon. A student of Seoul University was detained on charges of opposing the "poll." A Hanguk Ilbo reporter who covered the arrest was also questioned by the police.

Within two weeks after the announcement of the "poll" plan, the police arrested students of Rihwa Women's University and Hanguk Theological College and reporters of Kukje Sinbo.

In order to get support from peasants, the puppet clique mobilized as PR men officials of the agricultural ministry, local "government" employees and instructors of the so-called "new village movement."

The Jongro ward office of Seoul held a rally of its workers on Jan. 29 where the ward chief read aloud the statement of Pak Jung Hi on the "referendum" and urged them to do their best for "national service."

Teachers at Choryang elementary school and other schools in Pusan were instructed to make door-to-door visits to families of the pupils to "enlighten them."

Vote-buying, too, was openly conducted throughout the country.

Loaves and other gifts were given to participants at the Jan. 29 rally held at the citizens hall in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province to urge the people to increase savings and hoard rice. Among the participants were county officials, women's union members and instructors of the "new village movement."

Over 100 of participants at transport workers meeting held on Jan. 27 in the same province were invited to a drinking party at a big restaurant where the puppet governor spoke of the need to support the "yushin system" in the "poll" while provincial office's girl workers acted as "hostesses."

In South Kyongsang Province the puppet governor made an inspection trip and gave gloves and cigarettes to people assembled in every meeting, telling them to "work harder," trusting the "government," and stressed the importance of rallying under the "yushin system."

In Masan city, a "special lecture for enlightenment" was given to a meeting of 2,700 "chiefs of neighbourhood units." After the lecture, they were given 4,000 won each as "bonus," and asked for their support to the "government" in voting.

One of Pak Jung Hi's deputies, while inspecting Chunchon city, gave 200,000 won as fund for the "new village movement," telling the local officials to back the "government."

Impoverished peasants were drafted into "public works" to provide jobs to the unemployed, where they received some dimes and were requested to cast "yes" ballots. Taxation offices in South Cholla Province asked inhabitants to vote for the "yushin system" by allowing them to delay the payment of taxes in arrears.

Many "inhabitants" were, all of a sudden, cited for their distinguished service" to the "yushin cause" in numerous local meetings and urged to "support the dictatorship. The above cited were a visible part of an iceberg.

Photo shows a Christians' prayer meeting at Seoul Myongdong Cathedral held on Feb. 12 to protest the "national referendum."

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Calls For Anti-Dictatorship Joint Front

A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published on Feb. 13 a statement declaring that the results of the "national referendum" propagandized by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are no more than a dirty scrap of paper which cannot arouse sympathy of the south Korean people at all. It solemnly declared in the name of the nation and the people, that the results of the "national referedum" fabricated by force of fascism are entirely invalid, according to an underground south Korean radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" monitored in Tokyo.

The statement said:

The "national referendum on revitalization" forced this time, was framed up premeditatedly from beginning to end in a secret room of "Chongwadae" (Blue House) and it was a big political masquerade which put the veil of "legality" and "democracy" over the results faked up beforehand by abusing the name and form of "referendum."

Pak Jung Hi and his ilk, by nature, are a specialized group of monstrous political terror and intrigue which seized "power" at the point of the bayonet and has mercilessly strangled the will of the people. They are no more than an out-and-out undemocratic and anti-popular gang which has neither right to talk about "national referedum" nor qualification to ask the will of the people.

The recent "national referendum on revitalization" was no more than a formal procedure taken by the military gang of those traitors to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. It is crystal clear that the will of the people can not in the least be reflected in such fraudulent farce.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's farce of "national referedum on revitalization" was an intolerable mockery of and open, frontal challenge to the unanimous aspirations of our people for democracy and national reunification and the conscience of humanity cherishing justice and truth.

Our people is a resourceful and courageous people who has experience in the proud struggle of resistance for national salvation, in which the anti-dictatorship struggle denouncing and rejecting the "March 15 unfair elections" was developed into the heroic April 19 Uprising, eventually burying traitor Syngman Rhee.

The statemet emphasized:

All classes and strata, political groupings and forces aspiring after the right to existence, democracy and independent national reunification must join hands and cooperate on the one common front against fascism and for democracy without delay and make all efforts to overthrow the "revitalized" fascist dictatorship and set up a democratic coalition government by joint struggle embracing all the patriotic and democratic forces.

To overthrow the murderous "regime" of Pak Jung Hi and chase out the U.S. and Japanese imperialist forces of aggression is an indispensable prerequisite to the cause of national reunification, the supreme desire of the nation, and a vital task of the south Korean people and the whole nation.

Though traitor Pak Jung Hi, a dual stooge of U.S. and Japan, schemes to prolong his remaining days temporarily with political plots and fascist tyranny, he, in the long run, cannot avoid a stern judgement by history and people and his doom is inevitable.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi will certainly perish in the flames of the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy which are blazing furiously in this land like lava.

S. Koreans Flay "Poll"

Severe reactions came from the opposition forces right after the "referendum."

The National Council for the Restoration of Democracy, a united front organization seeking "constitutional revision," said in a statement it would continue the struggle against Pak Jung Hi's dictatorship.

The "referendum" was nothing but a preplanned political show, it said. The people, it claimed, were forcibly mobilized for the farce and the poll settled nothing but rather created new problems.

The national council said that the present "revitalized constitution" is against human conscience.

A spokesman of a major opposition New Democratic Party warned that the "referendum" manipulated by the "government" cannot be a "referendum" in the true sense of the word.

Coercion and deceit can never bring genuine choice, he claimed.

Democrat Kim Dae Jung had this to say: The "referendum" is a threadbare farce which was staged by the Pak "regime" in accordance with its script. In spite of every thinkable deceptive measures taken by the "government," the low voter turnout in big cities—33 percent voted for the "revitalized system" in Seoul and 45 percent in Pusan—came out as a serious defeat to the Pak "regime."

"Radio Tong-a" commented: Of the eligible voters, only half or more supported the "constitution." This time, the ballots casted "for" it are almost the same as those of "against" votes, invalidated votes and abstention. In the 1969 "referendum," an "overwhelming victory" was won. The result of the latest "referendum" is an undeniable demand for the restoration of democracy.

DPRK Public's Reaction

Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, condemned in his recent statement the "national referendum" fraud of the Pak Jung Hi clique as a sinister ruse to maintain and reinforce the "revitalized system" totally rejected by the south Korean people.

He said that the south Korean youth, students and people whose hearts burnt with patriotism and justice are struggling determinedly against the "national referendum" farce as they do not want to live any longer as slaves of the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship.

He extended full support and encouragement to their just and patriotic struggle for freedom, democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He held that the Pak Jung Hi clique should stop at once the vicious "referendum" farce, immediately abrogate the fascist "revitalized constitution" and the system of permanent office and step down from power without delay.

In conclusion he expressed the belief that the south Korean youth, students and people would smash the unjust "national referendum" plot and the murderous "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and thus bring earlier the new day of reunification when everyone will study, work and live a happy life, bringing his talent and hope into bloom.

Meanwhile, Kim Duk Ran, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Li Yong Ik, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; and Kim Song Ryul, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, recently also made public statements bitterly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's barbarous suppression of people.

They unanimously branded the "national referendum" as a heinous trick to maintain and strengthen the "revitalised system." (KCNA)

Press Comments on Africa

A series of progressive measures taken by Zaire encourage the third world peoples and constitute a heavy blow at the imperialists, emphasized on Feb. 10 Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an article.

The article points out:

The Zairese Government's progressive measures prohibit religious activities and check the influence of capitalist countries' decadent films and publications in Zaire.

This is another advance in the struggle of the Zairese people to prevent the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism and defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation. This is also a very just step in full accord with the desire and aspirations of the Zairese people to "Zairianize" everything of the country and hew out their destiny by themselves and develop everything of the country to suit national peculiarities, guided by the "Authenticite" idea.

The imperialists are using cultural penetration as an important way for their foreign aggression and craftily scheming to put newly-independent states again under their domination and maintain colonial rule by obliterating the national culture of these countries and dulling the people's consciousness about national independence and their revolutionary spirit.

To check the sinister and crafty ideological and cultural penetration by the imperialists is, therefore, of weighty significance in defending the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation and developing national culture on a sound basis.

Rodong Sinmun on Feb. 4 carried an article extending militant greetings to the Angolan people on the 14th anniversary of the Angolan people's lift of the torch of the sacred armed struggle to drive out the Portuguese colonialists and achieve national independence and liberation.

The article says:

The victory of the Angolan people in the struggle against the colonialists proves that no one can subdue a people who have turned out in the just struggle with arms in their hands.

This victory is a big contribution to promoting the common cause of the people on the African Continent to finally liquidate imperialism and colonialism on this continent and a heavy blow at the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

The Angolan people have become able to win independence in the wake of the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique and Sao Tome Principe's winning of an agreement on independence. This shows that colonialism and racism are at their last day on the African Continent and the day is not far off when this continent is completely liberated.

Rodong Sinmun Feb. 10 dedicated an article to the "Day of International Solidarity with the Azanian (South African) People," extending militant greetings and solidarity for the Azanian people who are waging a dauntless struggle against the imperialists and the Vorster racist clique of South Africa.

The struggle of the Azanian people is one of the main links in the struggle to cut off the last life-line of colonialism and racism on the African Continent and achieve the complete liberation of Africa today.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, while resorting to the crafty double-dealing tactics to maintain their life-line in Africa at any cost, are supplying the South African racists with weapons and dollars and incessantly egging them on to bestially suppress the liberation struggle of the Azanian, Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples. With the backing of the imperialists the South African racist clique are extensively expanding military forces and oppressive instruments and desperately resorting to fascist tyranny. But the machinations of the imperialists and racists are nothing but their last kick. With no amount of desperate manoeuvres can they stifle the revolutionary struggle of the Azanian people or block the triumphant advance of the national liberation struggle in Africa. (KCNA)

Analytic Report

(Continued from page 1)

In Seoul and in other cities many handbills were scattered, calling upon the voters to boycott the "referendum."

Seoul University and Rihwa Women's University students on the "voting day" refused to go to the "polling stations" and came into a head-on collision with the scoundrels.

This wide social involvement against the "poll" is a far cry from the past struggles where only students were active, separated from the citizens at large.

At the same time, the current anti-fascist struggle dates back as far as 1972 when the "revitalized" dictatorship was imposed in the wake of the publication of the historic July 4 north-south joint statement.

Unlike the previous one, the current campaign has been going on for years with unflagging vigor. The previous ones were in the main limited to one season of the year.

Their slogans are direct and outspoken demands of the overthrow of Pak Jung Hi, end to the dictatorship, revision of the "constitution" and restoration of democracy, plus end to dependence on Japan and other foreign countries.

Significant is their clearcut call for expanded north-south dialogue through wide popular participation.

These aspects of the present civil drive are a total rebuttal of the allegation put up by the Pak Jung Hi clique that the "danger of southward invasion" is ever-present and "the communists in the north" cannot be trusted. This also means collapse of the scheme of the puppet clique, wirepulled by the U.S. to create "two Koreas" instead of reunified one Korea.

The net result is an inevitable profound impact on the future course of developments in south Korea.

The main objective of the "referendum," the fourth since the puppet clique was installed into power in a military coup in 1961, is to divert public furor elsewhere, create false "confidence" in the present authorities and tide over the worsening crisis.

Engineered by the U.S. imperialists during last year's Ford visit to Seoul, the "poll" had another objective of keeping south Korea as a major stronghold in Asia.

Pak Jung Hi reduced south Korea to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. With her foreign debts reaching over 7 billion dollars, the economy of south Korea has been bankrupt, while several million people are jobless and the prices are skyrocketing as a result of the worldwide oil-crisis.

Shouting "first buildup of national power and then reunification," the Pak Jung Hi clique reinforced the military structure and intensified the war provocations against the north.

In face of the rising outcries against fascist rule, the junta announced on June 23, 1973, calling for intolerable separate UN membership for north and south Korea and confirming the creation of "two Koreas" as a "state policy."

With the student spearheaded democratic movements growing in scope, the "emergency measures" were invoked during the first quarter of 1974, court-martialling all the dissidents on absurd charges.

Followed a series of "shock incidents," including the "West Sea incident" and the "August 15 Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt," both frame-ups, designed to impute all the responsibilities for the situation in south Korea upon to the northern half, as efforts were made to blackmail the people with nuclear arms.

Nevertheless, the democratic movement became stronger and drew international support.

A crafty method to silence the hostile public has been attempted. For example, major companies withdrew all their advertisements from The Tong-a Ilbo, a leading south Korean daily, which in turn rallied the journalists in defence of freedom of the press as a focal point of the south Korean struggle.

Subjected to barrages from all sides, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique came out with the all-purpose "national referendum" plot to satisfy the complaining public.

The conclusion is clear: Sooner or later, democracy is sure to come back to south Korea, with the Pak Jung Hi clique expelled as diehard defenders of American interests, and the democratic forces will join hands with the socialist force in the north in the national job of reunification.

American Missionary Criticizes

Rev. George E. Ogle, who was deported from south Korea last December held a press conference at the Christian centre, Tokyo, on Feb. 10, during his visit to Japan for lectures on the "south Korean situation."

A 45-year-old American answered questions on the "national referendum":

Under the present situation where no freedoms of expression, demonstration and assembly were allowed, the "referendum" was senseless, he said.

Criticizing the "referendum" as intended to camouflage Pak Jung Hi's unpopularity, Ogle said that many people, especially churchmen, would boycott the "referendum."

Methodist Ogle, 20-year-long resident in Seoul, was expelled from south Korea in the wake of Christians' anti-"government" struggle. Ogle's compassion for political prisoners and their families had led him toward one of Pak's most "brutal" secrets—the frameup of the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party."

Ogle investigated (last Apr.-December) the truth of the "case of the PRP"—allegedly a "communist" group that planned the violent overthrow of the "government" in April 1974—and concluded: "This is a fabrication by the south Korean C.I.A."

As for this "PRP case," Ogle made a report before an audience of 3,000 in the "Soiree for Ogle" sponsored by Japanese Christians on Feb. 11.

Scoring the U.S.-Japanese manoeuvres to back the dictatorial "regime" of Pak Jung Hi, he declared:

"The great national strength of the Korean people will finally win the battle for the return to basic freedoms."

Voices of Denunciation Here

Protest Rally

"National referendum" plot was sternly lashed at here by Koreans and Japanese. A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held on February 10 in the Kudan Public Hall in Tokyo to denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "national referendum" farce.

The meeting hall was packed to the capacity, with more than 2,000 resident compatriots attending the meeting.

Vice-Chairman of the Chongryun CSC Li Gye Back made a report at the meeting.

He stated that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's farce is nothing but a political intrigue to invent a pretext for more brutal suppression of the south Korean people and realise their dirty ambition for long-term office. A genuine national referendum is unthinkable in south Korea today when the people are denied the right to express their free will, he added.

The "national referendum" farce of the south Korean puppet clique is to be held on the script written by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, he stressed.

Then, speeches were made by representatives of youth, students, women, traders and industrialists and men of the press. They pungently denounced with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's criminal "referendum" farce and brutal suppression of people.

At the meeting Hasegawa Shozo, Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party and vice-Chairman of the Special Measures Committee of Korean Affairs of the party and Doki Tsuyoshi, Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and personages of various circles of Japan made speeches expressing solidarity with the Korean people.

Handbills Passed Out

Early on the morning of Feb. 8 and 10, at 25 major railway stations in Tokyo a joint handbill-scattering campaign was carried, involving large numbers of resident Koreans in protest against the Pak Jung Hi's "referendum" plot. The number of handbills scattered in two days alone reached 300,000.

At every station, slogans—"Let's oppose national referendum!" "Let's support the south Koreans' patriotic struggle!"—were repeatedly shouted by the campaigners.

An old woman named Kim In A, 65, expressed her indignation at the traitor Pak Jung Hi, "I cannot permit the 'national referendum' plot designed to perpetuate the division. I will do everything within my power to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique."

A Japanese male office clerk, encouraging the Korean campaigners, had this to say: "The result of the referendum is already known before ballot-counting. So long as there exists a government which cannot speak for the popular will, there cannot be democracy and freedom. Without Pak's resignation from power, democracy could not come to south Korea. I actively support the south Korean people in their anti-referendum struggle."

Chongryun's Appeal

An appeal was issued in Tokyo on February 8 by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), calling upon the progressive people and social organizations of the world to take an joint action against the undemocratic "referendum" taken by the Seoul puppet "regime."

"Referendum," Chongryun said, was a farce designed to justify Pak's fascist dictatorship and describe the "revitalized system" as a "national consensus."

Branding it as an attempt to extricate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique from the aggravating crisis, political and economical, a link in the chain of the criminal plot to perpetuate the division of Korea and as an untenable challenge to the people of the world valuing democracy, Chongryun appealed to the world public:

1. to lodge a protest with the Pak "regime" against its suppression of the south Korean people for their opposition to the "national referendum";

2. to extend active support to the south Korean people—democrats, students, workers, intellectuals, religionists and journalists—in their struggle for democracy and national reunification and against suppression;

3. to widely inform their respective people and members of public organizations through various media of the suppression of the south Korean people by the Pak Jung Hi clique and to launch a campaign to support the south Korean people's patriotic struggle.

In Tokyo, on Feb. 8 morning Korean residents passed out handbills exposing the vicious "national referendum." Photo shows handbill-passingout in front of the Sinjuku Station.

Mindan-Lined Residents

A comment was made Feb. 13 by acting Chairman Kim Jae Hwa of the Japan headquarters of the National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" (Hannintong): The result of the "referendum" shows it failed and indicates how strong the demand of the nation for the restoration of democracy is. "President" Pak Jung Hi should immediately resign, recognizing his defeat. The movement for democracy will get further momentum.

Personages of the central headquarters of the "ROK Youth League in Japan," the Tokyo headquarters of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) and 5 other Mindan-lined organizations in Tokyo affiliated with the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" and Mindan-lined compatriots thronged to the south Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo and waged a powerful protest struggle on Feb. 12 when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged the deceptive "national referendum" farce.

At 11 a.m, more than 100 personages and compatriots under Mindan stormed the puppet embassy with a big placard reading "Determinedly Oppose National Referendum!" and shouting the slogans "Down with Pak regime!" and "Smash national referendum!" shaking their fists.

Japanese

Japanese figures and mass media also flayed the "referendum."

Utsunomiya Tokuma, a Liberal-Democrat member of the House of Representatives had this to say: "I am impressed at so many acts of opposition. The result tells that the south Korean people ardently aspire after freedom, unhappy with the dictatorship. Japan should change its policy on south Korea, otherwise would be rejected by the people of Korea."

Wada Haruki, assistant prof. at Tokyo University and Secretary-General of the Japan-South Korea Liaison Council for Solidarity stated: The figures— abstention 20 percent and the votes casted against the "revitalization" 25 percent—are significant. The attempt miscarried to strangulate the critics by "overwhelming majority support." Democratic forces are encouraged by the result. Their movement would be activated. Pak's bid to repress the people will become more difficult.

Featuring the result of the "referendum," all the newspapers stressed Pak's crisis would be sharpened, presenting the "referendum" as unsuccessful.

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